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At last accounts the United States Senate had not entered upon a discussion of the split in the Salvation Army nor introduced any resolutions of sympathy on the subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

If the spirit of the Republican convention in Ohio is an indication of the character of the party division outsiders hear so much of, let the work of party division extend to other States

The citizens of St. Louis seem to be determined to do the fair and even the generous thing by the Republicans in regard to a hall for the convention. For one thing, St. Louis is a Republican city.

It is probable that the forty-two crates of crockery upon which duties were paid in this city Wednesday took the place of a similar quantity of such ware made in Ohio and other States before the duties were reduced.

If the friends of the several candidates opposing Governor McKinley were wise as are those of Senator Allison they would be careful not to say anything which the Ohio man's friends would remember with resentment.

Somebody seems to have taken advantage of the temporary absence of th New York visiting statesmen to spring a McKinley boom in Buffalo. The statesmen should have battened down the hatches when they left.

Nearly all the Democrats in the House voted to retain and continue the postoffice spying system on letter carriers. It must have been distasteful to many of them, but they felt obliged for party reasons to sustain the course of the ad-

Some of the best newspapers in the country are sustaining Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in his efforts to reduce the incidental experses of the Senate. There seems to be an opportunity for the Senate to give an object lesson in practical economy.

Several papers have appealed to the Republicans of the Kentucky Legislature to go to the support of Carlisle with the sound-money Democrats. As the soundmoney Republicans are fifty odd and the sound-money Democrats are a dozen, there would be less walking in "going over" for the Democrats to come to the

A New York Democrat having expressed to the World a desire to have the birthday of Andrew Jackson made a holiday, that paper responds that there is danger that too many holidays in honor of patriots may interfere with the business of the country, but, that every illustrious patriot may have his day, it suggests an "all patriots' day" after cedent of "All Saints' day." Tillman, Turple, Vest and Voorhees, voting together in the Senate, could have their names smuggled into the all patriots' day by their friends.

The Ohio Republican platform says: "The Republican party stands for reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingmen. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give on the terms of mutual advantage." It would have been easier to say "we favor the re-establishment of the reciprocity treaties negotiated during the Harrison administration and since repealed, from which the country reaped so great benefit."

Ex-Governor McKinley's independent organ, the Chicago Times-Herald, will not do his cause any good by frequently alluding to the present Congress as an "impotent" body. As a matter of fact, the House has done much good work, and would do much more if it was not satisfied that it would be wasted. The Republican House is the best in every way that has been in Washington for years. The trouble is with the Senate. for which no party is responsible unless it be the free coinage-Populistic "combine," made up of the Southern Democratic, the silver State and Populist Sen-

A number of leading Democrats of Arkansas have issued an address to the Democratic voters of that State, in which they are urged to instruct their delegates to bolt the Democratic national convention unless it shall declare for free coinage of silver. Their plan is to hold a silver convention in June in Si Louis and nominate a Democratic ticket "will sweep everything west of the Blue Ridge and south of the Poto-As the Blue Ridge rises south of the Potomac, the geography of these benighted leaders of the Arkansas Democracy is as defective as is their knowledge of money.

the deadlock in electing a United States

has parted company with the spirit of fairness, will carry men. Of course, the Democrats become reckless at an early stage in the strife and resort to violence. but that fact only makes the matter worse. The Journal calls attention to the lawlessness and violence not to cast reproach upon a sister State, but as warning to the leaders of both parties in Indiana to try to come to an understanding over the apportionment while reason may hold sway.

THE SILVER QUESTION AT ST. LOUIS Circumstances and events make political issues; parties only deal with them as they come up. They exist in actual conditions and in the popular mind before they are recognized by political conventions, and the latter can no more create them than they can suppress them. Thus circumstances and events have made protection and reciprocity the leading issues before the American people at present, and they will undoubtedly be the controlling issues in the next presidential election. Nothing short of domestic revolution or foreign war could turn the popular mind from studying the object lessons of the last few years and contrasting the present era of hard times with the universal prosperity that prevailed during the last administration. The people are firmly convinced that the change is due to the abandonment of protection and the repeal of the reciproc ity treaties, and they are determined to re-establish those policies.

But if the tariff question is sure to be the dominating issue in the next cam paign the currency question, or, to be more exact, the silver question, is sure to be next in importance. In some im portant respects it resembles the tariff question. Both are domestic questions and in ordinary times domestic questions are always more important than foreign ones. Both have a direct bear ing on the prosperity of the country and both come home to men's business and bosoms. No citizen of the United States can escape from the effects of wrong settlement of the tariff and currency questions any more than he can from the air he breathes. In one re spect the currency question in its present phase is even more important than the tariff question, since the party that takes the most commendable stand upon it will command the bulk of the so-called independent vote. Thick-and-thin partisans will vote with their party anyway, but there is a very large number of voters who are comparatively independent of party ties, and whose action is determined by the attitude of the different parties on what they regard as the most important issue of the day. At present most of these independent voters give the place of first importance to the silver question, and they will vote with the party which, in their opinion, makes the squarest and frankest declaration on this question. As most of this class of voters are intelligent business men who do their own thinking, they are opposed to cheap money in every form and in favor of a sound and unfluctuating currency resting on a gold basis. It follows, of course, that they are opposed to the free coinage of silver on the obsolete an impossible ratio of 16 to 1, and will vote with the party that makes the most dis-

As the Republican national convention will meet nearly a month before the Democratic convention, one on the 16th of June and the other on the 7th of July, it will have to take the initiative on this question. Whatever its action may be the Democratic convention will have the benefit of it in shaping its own. If the Republican convention takes a cowardly, evasive or equivocal position on the silver question, or one that is unsatisfactory to independent voters and business men, the Democratic convention may seize the position which the Republicans failed to take and make a successful bid for the support of the class of voters referred to. This is not likely to happen, because, even if the Republican party should do the wrong thing, the Democratic party is not likely to do the right one; but it might happen. At all events, the Republican convention should not open the way for it. It should render it impossible by making a declaration on the silver question so flat-footed and unequivocal as will at once insure the support of the entire independent and compel the Democratic convention to take opposite ground. The Republicans should force the fighting.

tinot declaration to that effect.

The earliest Republican conventions of the year show some disposition to befog the question with glittering generalities. The declaration of the Ohio convention that "we contend for a currency of gold silver and paper that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor' may mean anything or nothing. A question of business should be met in a businesslike way and treated in the language of business. The last Republican convention in New York, that of 1895, said: "We declare our unalterable opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Any inflation of the currency of the country by degrading the standard of value to the silver basis is distinctly repudiated." This is better than the declaration of the Minneapolis convention, and that of the next Republican national convention should be no less explicit and un equivocal. It should be a ringing resolution without any silver ring.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORIAL SITUA-

It now seems almost certain that the Kentucky Legislature will adjourn without electing a United States Senator. The session began Jan. 7, and, being limited to sixty days, exclusive of Sundays, will expire next Monday, the 16th inst. The act of Congress relative to the election of Senators requires the two houses of the Legislature to meet in joint assembly each day at noon and take at least one ballot, and this will probably be done during the remaining days of the session unless it is prevented by a general fight, of which there seems imminent danger. In duration the deadlock has only been equaled once in the history of the country. In the senatorial election in Delaware last year 217 ballots were taken. The first ballot was on Jan. 15, and the final one only a few minutes before the hour on the day set for the adjournment of the Legislature, May 9. During that contest one mem-The lawlessness and violence about the | ber of the Legislature died, while two Kentucky Legislature growing out of have died during the contest in Kentucky. The latter presents some very re-Senator show to what dangerous and grettable features. Its effect has been

For all the good the Legislature has done it might as well not have met at all, and the good it has left undone is beyond conception. For a working Legislature there was a great field for reform and for legislation that would have proved very beneficial to the State and advantageous to the Republican party, for, while the Republicans have not a majority of the Legislature, they could doubtless have succeeded in enacting some useful legislation if the deadock had not intervened and paralyzed the session. As it is, the record will be

one of impotence bordering on disgrace. The expiration of the session without electing a Senator will create a singular situation. Senator Blackburn's term will expire March 3, 1897. The law makes it the duty of the Legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of a senatorial term to elect Senator to fill the prospective vacancy. The next legislative election in Kentucky will not occur till November, 1897, so that if the present Legislature does not elect a Senator there will be a cancy from March 3, 1897, until the next Legislature shall meet in January, 1898, and during that period Kentucky will have but one Senator. So far as the country is concerned it can worry along a little while without "Joe" Blackburn in the Senate, and even Kentucky would not lose anything worth mentioning.

THE PLATFORMS OF TWO CANDI-DATES.

Republican conventions in two States which have presented candidates for the Republican nomination for President have made platforms. In Ohio the platform is a declaration of principles, while in Iowa the public career of Senator Allison has been presented as a living exposition of Republican achievement and purpose. There is no marked difference in the opinions and declarations of the two platforms. On the leading issue of the campaign, the protection of American industries, the tariff policy for which ex-Governor McKinley's friends declare, is that to which the friends of Senator Allison assert that he has given his influence, his voice and his votes. The declaration of the Ohio Republican convention, which, it has been said, with how much truth the Journal cannot tell, was prepared by ex-Governor McKinley himself, reads as follows:

We contend for honest money; for a cur-ency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor netallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in acordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained or under such restrictions and such prorisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals so that the pur-chasing and debt-paying power of the dollar. whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at

On the other hand, the Iowa Republicans, in making the public record of Senator Allison their platform, say: He has been favorable to a true bimetalism, and he has at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, sil-

all times equal.

ver and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercia world. He has demanded for the business of he Nation a currency equitable and stable. ree from the osculations so dangerous to ess interests and so unjust to the wage earners of the Nation, whose thousands of illions of annual wages and many thousand millions of credit in savings banks and other forms, constitute them the great creditor class of the Nation.

As platforms there is no essential difference between the two. metallism which the Republicans in both States demand is the only one there can be-the use of both metals as legal-tender money on a basis of interconvertibility, or under such conditions that five standard silver dollars will purchase as much value as will a five-dollar gold piece. The free and unlimited coinage of silver bullion at the present market value of silver at the ratio of 16 to would bring the country to silver monometallism, just as surely as a law declaring that the 422,000,000 of standard silver dollars should no longer be a legal tender would place the country upon a basis of gold monometallism. While adhering to the use of silver as legal-tender money, the Republicans who present ex-Governor McKinley say that any coinage ratio which the United States may adopt for the two metals must secure "the parities of value," which means that the commercial value of the two metals which are put into dollars must be the same. The Iowa Republicans insist that the money for which Senator Allison has always contended has been 'equal to the best currency of the com-

mercial world."" When platforms are made by the Republicans of other States which will present candidates who are more than "favorite sons" for the purpose of delivering delegations they will express essentially the same views as those to which attention has been called. There will be a very small element in the convention which may desire to declare for gold monometallism, and also an element from the silver producing States which will insist in vain on such a coinage of silver as will force the country to silver monometallism, but the great mass of the convention-probably seveneighths of it-will see that the national

council of the party declares for "sound money," meaning gold, silver and paper, whose dollars shall have equal purchase

It is evident that when the House shall have passed the postoffice appropriation bill there will be no money in it to pay the expense of the system of espionage which the present Postmaster-general instituted against the mail carriers. There was no general dereliction which warranted it, and without a general inefficiency a system of dogging the footsteps of every one of several thousand men to hunt up cause for reprimand or "docking" is an imputation upon the honesty of every man who delivers mail. It is undoubtedly necessary to look after a few men, but this should be done by order of the postmaster under the direction of the superintendent of carriers. Better than any agent sent from another State, the superintendent carriers in any city should know when a carrier is not making his distribution within a reasonable period or is doing his work carelessly. To look after men against whom charges have been made or whose performance of their work affords ground to suspect them of unfaithfulness or incapacity is a duty, but to perform it it is not necessary to put a spy upon the track of every carrier in the United States and to increase the

expense of the postal service thousands

of dollars a year to pay men whose in-

terest it is to find delinquencies lest they

be discharged. The postmaster who has

community, and who, by reason of the civil-service act, has no favorites to protect, can be relied upon to see that the carrier service is efficient.

The proposition to increase the comensation of railway postal clerks, now before the House, should be given the force of law. Compared with any other service which the government receives. it is most inadequately compensated. The lowest copying clerk in a department, requiring the most ordinary ability and imposing no tax upon the mind, i paid as much as the lowest grade of postal clerks, while the third-class clerk, whose duties are technical and do not cause the strain upon the mind resulting from the rigid requirements of a postal clerk, receives a higher compensation. It is not only a vocation involving unusual risks of life and limb and the severest physical strain, but one which compels the man who retains his place to be able to make his mind a gazetteer of the country. Comparatively few men can pass an examination, and fewer can hold the places after trial, so exacting are the demands of the service. Measured by the quality and character of the service, a chief clerk in the postal service should not be prid less than \$1,800 or \$2,000 a year. It is now proposed make the highest compensation \$1,500. is not enough, but any advance is recognition of the faithfulness and efficiency of a body of men whose good service has done much to improve the mail service during the past fifteen

The greater New York bill, which has passed the Legislature and which it is understood Governor Morton will approve, provides for the appointment of a dipartisan commission to formulate a charter, and if it is approved by the Legislature a Mayor of the new city of New York will be elected in November, 1897. The consolidation will include New York and Brooklyn, all their suburbs and parts of two counties, with a pres from partisan considerations, which seem to have figured largely in the proceeding, the bringing of so large a popu lation under one municipal governmen is a measure of doubtful wisdom.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Plain Sailing. "And now," said Mr. Hicarde to himself as he deftly sequestered all the aces, "and now we will clear the decks for action."

By Indirection. "It is real mean of you to say that Maud is ridiculously thin," said the Sweet Young Thing, "Though I must admit," she continued, "that an X-ray photograph of her probably would be easily recognized."

It Would Seem So. 'What in thunder do you mean!" shouted the hotel man, "by calling 67 instead of 76? Another break like that and you will lose your job.'

"I really fear," soliloquized the porter, "that I have missed my calling." Amused Him.

"Ho, ho, ho! Haw, haw, haw!" roared Mr. Dismal Dawson, laying down his day before yesterday's paper. "What is it?" asked Mr. Everett Wrest. "Story about a bloke bein' beat out of \$40-800 beers-by a guy he paid it to to git him a job of work. Mystery is to me, though, how a man who would pay for a chance to

work was ever smart enough to git \$40." MAGAZINE NOTES.

The Illustrated American of March contains a two-page illustration of the Indiana Soldiers' Monument as it now ap ears. There is also a picture of the crown ng figure, together with an article de scribing the structure in detail.

Donahce's Magazine contains a pleasant hapter of reminiscences of the late W. J lorence, the actor. A sketch of the new England story-writer, Mary E. Wilkins, giving more details of her life than have fore appeared, is a feature of the num-

A patriotic society with a novel purpose s described in the March number of th American Historical Register, which is the organ of the patriotic-hereditary societies. The organization, whose head-quarters is in Philadelphia, is called the Ceramic Club, and its object is the "publication" at regular intervals of pieces o american patriotic pottery. It is propose to issue free to each member four pieces of such pottery a year. Membership is re-stricted to fifty persons, each of whom must be a member of some patriotic-hered tary society. As a natural consequence this limitation and exclusiveness, th pottery from special designs will be greaty coveted by outsiders. The idea of making it is, however, a good one, and may be

easily followed by other clubs. A writer in Poet-Lore undertakes to andone for the world, and offers this as a part of its service: "For a great multitude it has been, it is, an uplift strong and mighty, resting the soul as the view of a sunset, singing to the heart as the waters sing to those who rock in ship's cradles. To them the poet's verse-framed thought comes like a mighty lever raising them from drudgery, kindling in the bush and angle of care the divine fire that illum irates all sordid things and delies the grind of routine. To how many, also, has the portrayal of temptation and its overcoming in a rhythmical force and measure that beat itself all unbidden upon their brain brought a coronation of self-victory, the inspiration of all experience for good!"

A writer in the Chautauguan on vulgarisms in English speech makes this classification: When you hear people of a certain grade of culture speak complacently of 'our crowd' and make a point of saying 'Yes, ma'am' and 'No. ma'am' to their elders: when you hear them talk about frequenting enjoyable occasions' and meeting their gentlemen friends,' or, worse still, their fellows,' you may be pretty sure that the gentlemen friends and the fellows in question call their outer garments their 'pants' and 'vest;' that they keep their friends 'posted' as to the news, and sometimes, after business hours, dispose of the 'balance' of their time by calling on their 'adv or reading a novel by 'the Duch ess." This same writer was much shocked at hearing a young gentleman "engaged in mercial pursuits" describe his flancee 'best girl," he called her-to a "lady friend" as a "nice, refined, cultivated and elegant party!"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Stowe's early writings were published inder the name "Christine Crowfield," which is said to have been an inventio George Ebers, the German novelist, is one of the most notable of recent converts to Buddhism. Professor Ebers is one of the prefeundest Orientalists in the world. General Booth's tour of northern India said to have been one of his greatest successes. At Gujarat he addressed the largest neeting of Salvationists ever held in India. It is stated that Modjeska gave her now amous compatriot, Paderewski, his start in the musical world. She heard him play and advanced the money needed for his musical education. It is a pretty story, whether trictly true or not. After her labors in the South are com

oleted, Miss Frances E. Willard as president of the world's W. C. T. U., will go to England with Lady Henry Somerset. At present the W. C. T. U. has branches in fifty countries, and it is now twenty-two years In Germany a city of 25,000 people which

has not heard "Lohengrin" is a curiosity.

but Worms had that distinction until recently. It is rather curious, for, as the city of Nibelung legend, Worms is more closely associated with the Wagner operas than About 150 letters awaited Dr. Jameson on the ambition to win the approval of a his arrival at Plymouth, England.

of them contained offers of marriage. One erted that her friends co handsome, but she was the mother of two marriageable daughters. She informed Dr. Jameson that he could have his choice of

One who recently dined with Cecil Rhodes

hus describes him: "He is a tall, rather

stout and lumberingly built man, sandy as to complexion, and with a big, round face, seemingly quite devoid of expression. The nose and mouth are large, but not impressive, the eyes small and dull. The whole effect is that of a man who never had an original thought in his bulging head." Arrerican candy is proving very successil in England, where the confectioner's art s at a low stage. An American traveler reorts that "an English candy store, called a weetmeat shop,' is a terrible sight; everyg looks sticky, nasty and largely co Also, there seems to be little, if any, attention to keep these 'sweetmeats' fresh, and the prices at which they are sold-20 cents of good materials. When Mme. Melba was in Washington recently she met Speaker Reed in the Capitol 'Why don't you have a fight here?" she said to him in a laughing protest. "I would rather see a fight than peech." "Then, why didn't you know you were coming?" said Speaker Reed, gallantly. "I would have had a fight for your special delight, and if you will only

wait I will go on the floor and start a row this minute." But Mme. Melba couldn't and the Speaker's offer came to The hens of China lead busy lives. When ot engaged in hatching out a brood of their own kind they are put to the additional and novel task of hatching fish eggs. Chiese cheap labor collects the spawn of fish from the water's edge, places it in an empty eggshell, which is then hermetically sealed with wax, and places it under the un ng sitting hen. After some days the eggshell is removed and carefully broken, ar the spawn, which has been warmed into life s amptied into a shallow pool well warmed by the sun. Here the minnows that soon delop are nursed until strong enough to be rned into a lake or stream.

If I was sure that Nell would be Content to share my lot I'd seize the opportunity To tell the hopes I've got.

But I'm not sure she will not say, When I ask her to con it, "Just hold the lot until the day You've built a house upon it. -Philadelphia North American.

THE NICHOLSON LAW.

ent population of about 3,400,000. Aside | Good Results It Has Had in Many Countles of the State. Indiana Baptist.

So far as we are aware, Indiana has not had since the days of the "Baxter law" a temperance measure so practically fective as the present Nicholson law. Theobut practically that is best which under ex-Washington Gladden truly says, we should for ourselves as individuals be satisfied with nothing short of the ideally perfect, but in gislation we are obliged to accept, and mon sense warrants us in ac what is possible, even though less than bes some of the leading Prohibitionists, in their State convention the other day, exhibited a zeal not tempered, as it seems to us, knowledge when they deson law as-we quote the reported utterance prominent member-"a sham and a This reminds us of who would rather sacrifice his patient than his 'pathy. As to the effectiveness of the Nicholson law, many saloon keepers have been compelled to take out a retail license under it who sold under the \$25 governmen before, and many have been driven out of the business altogether. The Good Citizens' League has reports showing that it forty-one counties of the State there are 16 saloons less than there were six months ago, and that in 438 townships there are 271 which have no saloon at all. Of the saloons existing in these forty-one counties, ful one-third of the entire number are in Ma-rion county alone. This is, of course, owng to the large number in the city of Indianapolis. Six other counties have almost as many more. Thus one-third of the entire of existing saloons through five-sixths of traffic has not been similarly curperance people themselves in not taking vantage of the law, or to wholly except circumstances. We understand that in Gib-son county the leading men of Princeton, without respect to political party, and in-cluding several of the attorneys, have cooperated with each other in having the law carried out, and have been en cessful, not only in the city of Princeton itself, but throughout the county The very best law will not enforce itself.

The Millienaire Roadmaster.

New York Letter. The friends of Mr. H. H. Rogers, the standard Oil millionaire, have been a little and some of them, perhaps, nused by the report that he had b roadmaster of the town of Fair Mass., and that he had that humble but important post. But polinan than Mr. Rogers, although not so rich one, was, after he had been twice Govrnor of New York State, and once Democratic candidate for the pres admaster of a little town near Utica. N . That was Governor Horatio Seymour, and he was very proud of that little office and was the most efficient roadmaster that town had ever had.

Complimentary to Mr. Hanly. Lafayette Sunday Times. I am glad to learn that the member Congress from this district, Mr. Hanly, is naking a decidedly favorable impression in ashington-being recognized as one of the really working members. He is upon two f the most important committees of the House-naval affairs and claims-and his close attention to the affairs of these committees and familiarity with the business before them has given him, particularly for this induces me to say that it is a pity

blatant bellowers on the floor of the House. How to Improve.

there are not more members of this kind-the real business of Congress being trans-

acted in the committee room, and not by

Detroit Tribune. The West does very wrong to get mad when President Cleveland tells the missionaries it is very horrid. The news is, of course, a scoop on the West, but it ought not to show temper just for that. If the West is wise it will lose no time in meeting face to face the condition of which the President peaks. The best thing to do, we guess, is to import a few pairs of mugwumps from the East, who will multiply and repien the earth, and act as a leaven of holiness he lump of the unregenerate.

A Question to Answer.

Washington Post. Those gentlemen who are clamoring to have the civil-service rules extended to our consular service should make an effort to explain the inferiority of the English con-sular service. The English service is moss rown with civil-service restrictions, and the inglish press claims that it is not near as efficient as the American service. Here is a logical hurdle for the civil-service riders to experiment with.

Herbert and the Flag. New York Commercial Advertiser. must be exceedingly pleasing to federal soldiers to learn that the delicate duty of rearranging the stars in the flag has been left largely to Secretary Herbert. The last time that Mr. Herbert lent his valuable aid to an attempt to rearrange the stars in the flag-it was along about 1861-65he met with many discouragements, and was finally forced to give it up entirely.

Philadelphia Press. It is a pity that a semi-colon stands tween the poor of the United States and free trade in diamonds. The patriotic desire of the Democrats to let every citizen get his diamonds cheap ought not to be spoiled by mere rhetoric. Give them an-

other chance!

In Behalf of the Poor.

hiladelphia Times. Virginia is one of the few States that have no candidates for President. It's strange that the mother of them shouldn't have a favorite son.

Strange.

So It Has. Boston Transcript. It must be conceded that Spain has acted better towards our country than we hould under equal provocation.

Why Speak Thus! Philadelphia North American. We are now threatened with a fresh out-reak of the Claude Matthews boom.

Detroit Free Press.

No. They Won't!

METHOD ADOPTED TO DEFEAT THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

To Be Driven Back Into Obscurity from Privileged Committees.

SEAT COLEMAN DENIED

MR. JOHNSON'S REPORT IN FAVOR OF BUCK ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

Election Frauds in Southern States Ventilated by Mr. Linney in a Forcible and Original Manner.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Mr. Johnson

special to the Indianapolis Journal.

chairman of election committee No. 2, made the unanimous report of his committee on the contested election case of Coleman versus Buck in the New Orleans district. The report was promptly adopted by the House. It is understood that all the three election committees have determined to clear their dockets as promptly as possible of cases where there will be unanimous reorts, thus reserving for a later period in the present session the cases where there will be debate on both sides in the House The reason is obvious. Speaker Reed is anxious to have Congress adjourn by the 1st of June, or even by the middle of May if possible. He has the business of the House in such shape that this is easily possible. Only one committee threatens trouble. This is the rivers and harbors committee. In spite of the Speaker's imperative orders for a modest river and harbor bill, with five of seven millions as the maximum limit, the committee's bill has already risen to the normal proportions of all previous river and harbor bills, that is to say, it is nearer twenty millions than fifteen. If the bill ever gets before the House in its present shape, not even Speaker Reed can prevent its passage. Hence, the simpler way of killing it is by threatening to oppose it with a bill of higher privilege until the committee cuts it down to suit Mr. Reed's ideas. Under the present rules, only three committees are privileged with a consequent authority to demand precedence of consideration at any time. These are the ways and means, the appropriations and the elections committee. The two first-named committees have practically completed their work for this session, for the ways and means committee has had little to do, and the appropriations committee has been so industrious that its work is nearly through. Of the appropriation bills, the urgent deficiency, the army, the diplomatic, the Naval Academy and the pension bills are already laws. The agricultural, the Indian, the legislative and the postoffice have all passed the House, and are in conference or in the Senate. There remain to the House only the fortification, the naval, the sundry civil and the District of Columbia bills, only the two latter coming from the appropriations committee. With these bills Mr. Reed will antagonize the river and harbor and the thousand of other bills carrying appropriations. If the appropriation bills do not suffice, then the elections committee must come to the rescue. Thus between appropriations and elections, objectionable and expensive legislation will be barred. Today, there being no appropriation bill ready, elections committee No. 1 called up the Aldrich-Robbins case, and thus took up the day. The elections committee No. 2 is ready with the Benoit-Boatner case whenever day must be filled in. While the appropria-

mains to be seen. Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, March 12.-In the Hous to-day during the morning hour a bill was assed extending the time for completing a bridge by the Union Railway Company across the Monongahela river.

to pass some needed pension legislation.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, esolution was adopted by which the claim of Coleman, Republican, of the Louisiana district, to the seat of Mr. Buck, Democrat, was decided in favor of the latter, Then Mr. Daniels called up the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama district, in which the Republicans recommended the seating of Aldrich. Three hours and a half, he said were to be allowed on each side for argu-

Mr. Moody denounced in forcible language elections in Alabama. He was applauded frequently, and, in concluding, declared it the duty of the House to say to those persons who were striving for an honest ballot that "no man shall come here and hold a seat with garments so reeking with crime as to defile the very atmosphere which we breathe."

Mr. Bartlett defended Mr. Robbins, going into the testimony in detail.

The speech of Mr. Linney, a North Carolina Republican, in favor of seating the contestant, was the feature of the day. His denunciation of election frauds was most vehement. "Fraud on the ballot box," he said, "was the red-eyed daughter of high treason." It was, he said, the one great menace to the Republic. The report of the minority itself showed that in one county Robbins received 3,177 fraudulent votes. "Why," said he, "there has never been any-thing like it in heaven or this side of hell." He quoted an affidavit filed in support of the contestee in which the form of oath taken was "so help me over the fence." (Laughter.)
He read, to the great amusement of the
House, questions propounded to witnesses
and their answers in regard to the votes of

"'Did you know Jo Williams?"
"Yes, sah, he's been dead ten years."
"There," said Mr. Linney, addressing to Democratic side, "is a spectacle for Democrats, a man who was a good De crat all his life and then voted again ten years after death. (Laughter.) "'Yes, I knew him,' replied another wit-"Where did you see him last?" was the query. "Swinging to the branch of a tree 1893. He was a Democrat. do not attack Mr. Robbins," said Mr. Linney, "but vicious methods, and I say wither the hand that attacks the ballot box; let it wither and die as if it had touched the ark of the covenant." (Applause.)

with a speech in favor of seating Mr. Aldrich. At 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned. HUNTINGTON IS A TARTAR.

Mr. Royse, of Indiana, closed the debate

Members of the House Quis the Pacific Railway Magnate. WASHINGTON, March 12. - The House committee on Pacific railroads to-day lis-

tened to a statement by C. P. Huntington similar to that made before the Senate com mittee in advocacy of a pian of settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness. In concluding his address, Mr. Huntington remarked extemporaneously that no man was so anxious as he to see the roads pay 100 cents on the dollar; that it was the last 1895, of nearly 100 per cent. For the eight great work of his life. He was doing only small things now, and he hoped to see all his affairs on a solid basis. If he equaled the record of his great grandfather he had yet thirty years of life.

In discussing the public opinion of California Mr. Huntington said that the great majority of the people favored the funding plan, and added: "There are perhaps a undred men in California against smart fellows, too, because they have always got a living without working. They

ve a grievance, because they were disn, and they want to get back, but the

"But is it not significant," Mr. Boatner sked, "that every member of Congress rom California but one is irrevocably They have a grievance, most of the was the reply. "One man who ran against Mr. English said, when Mr. English came here, that if we had given him a little help he might have made it. We told him we were out of politics." Mr. Huntington was sure the committee was not interested in these personal matters, and remarked: "I don't want to say what these men tell me personally," referring to the Congressmen. Mr. Barham had told him that rates were too high, but did not even know what the

"But the press of California seems to be solidly arrayed against you?" Mr. Boatner "Seven-eighths of the papers are for us," Mr. Huntington replied. "The California papers are mixed. I never read them. The Examiner is against us strong. The Chronicle—that's a great paper—that is fair, I am told. The Post is fair."

There was a rather warm passage at arms between Mr. Arnold, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Johnson, of California, when Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Huntington to specify what were the grievances to which he re-Johnson wants a bill of particulars," Mr.

Arnold observed jocularly. "He is after a campaign fund." This irritated Mr. Johnson, who declared with some warmth that he was not after any campaign fund; that he was perfectly familiar with all the situation and did not care to have the dirty linen of California washed in Congre Mr. Arnold said that the local issues of California need not prevent a fair adjust-ment of the relations between the govern-

NOT ENOUGH CARE TAKEN.

oreigners Have Been Able to Secure

ent and the Pacific roads, and the hear-

Plans of Our Fortifications. WASHINGTON, March 12.-European army and navy officers who have visited the United States have frequently expressed surprise at the publicity with which all of the operations of our War and Navy Departments have been conducted in marked contrast with the practice in Europe and specially on the continent, where great precautions are always observed to prevent foreigners from obtaining any information that can possibly be of value and can be concealed from them. Recently, however, the attention of our officers has been drawn to the obvious indiscretion of thus permitting foreigners with whom we might at a moment's notice be at swords' points to profit the expensive experiments we have been ent of war material. mediate effect was the determination by the Navy Department to discontinue the practice of admitting represents lives o washington as attaches of legations, to e tests which are conducted at the Indian he tests which are con fead proving grounds. Now the War Department is likely to follow suit, as the re-sult of certain publications in newspapers picious degree of activity on e part of rep European powers. Under the regulations of the department it is not permitted to any oreigner to enter one of our military posts nd take notes or plans of the fortific out in some cases, notably at Sandy Hook, wing to the absence of a suitable guard, it as been comparatively easy to secure formation as to the general characteristics place, though no one except the instructions in the torpedo have the secret of the submarine mines and torpedo locations and each one of these placed under oath not to divulge it. However, it was possible not long ago for a metropolitan newspaper to publish plans of metropolitan newspaper to publish plans of the fortifications of New York harbor, showing the general features and the location of great guns and this had the effect of arousing the officials of the War Department to the necessity of more rigoro enforcing the rule intended to prevent such information from falling into the har f foreigners. Therefore it is probable that instructions will go to the each post to be more careful in the mat sions to the posts and, in addin, there will be a more cautious editing f the matter that is cial reports of army officers and given to ic, especially in the treatment of nature that it might be regarded as proper to keep ourselves against an emergency.

WATERWAY FOR EIG SHIPS.

Bill to Incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- A bill to intions committee is getting ready the invalid orporate the Maritime canal of North Amerpensions committee will be given a chance ica, to connect the Hudson river and the great lakes, was introduced to-day in the Meanwhile, every influence will be brought Senate by Senator Hansbrough, of North to bear on the river and harbor committee Dakota, and in the House by Representative to cut its bill down to Speaker Reed's Cooper, of Wisconsin. The incorporators of wishes. But with how much success rethe company are Daniel H. Burnham, L. G. Fisher and O. D. Wetherell, of Chicago; Luther Allen, of Cleveland; F. L. Vance, of Milwaukee: L. R. Hurd and R. J. Wemeyss, of Superior; W. B. Dean and Patrick Kelly, of St. Paul; Luther Mendenhall, G. G. Hartley and T. W. Hugo, of Duluth; James Andrews, of Pittsburg; Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, N. Y.; John Bogart, C. H. Dutton, H. E. Slaven and G. Stover, of New York, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y. The capital stock is to be \$10.ded for. The canal system for which provides includes canals from the tidewater navigation of the to Lake Champlain; from the head of Lake Francis to the St. Lawrence river above Long Sault rapids; from Lewiston, on the Niagara river, to a point on the river above the falls, and authority to deepen and widen the Champlain and Hudson canal is asked. The channels are to be twenty Mr. Moody denounced in forcible language hat he termed the crimes against honest locks are to admit vessels 550 feet long and pproved by a board of five engineers, ap-cointed by the Secretary of War, the canal is to be under the control of the Interstate-commerce Commission, and the government is by the bill authorized to take possession

of the property on one week's notice by pay-ing the value of the property. Speaking of the bill, Senator Hansbrough said: "Although the persons seeking this charter have a broad and liberal charter for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic through Canada, granted by the Dominion government, with the privilege of using and enlarging the Welland canal, which is very important, and that such a route is imnsely cheaper than one on American soil the seaboard, it is true that Secretary Flower drafted a charter for an exclusively American route, and induced the company, as I am informed, to do nothing in Canada until it should be demonstrated whether a similar charter could be secured from the Congress of the United States."

A Georgian May Resign. WASHINGTON, March 12.-It is probable that Assistant Attorney-general John I. Hall will tender his resignation to the President within two months. Judge Hall has just returned here from Atlanta, and he said to-day that, while he had not yet resigned, he may do so later in the spring. He has been offered the general counselship of the Georgia Southern & Florida railroad. Mr. Hall denied that Secretary Hoke Smith, who represented the bondholders in the recent forelosure of the mortgage on the road, had any knowledge of the prospective appointment until after the offer had been made, and, in stating that the matter had no political significance, Judge Hall said: "I ave no thought that Secretary Smith will secome a candidate, and I have no idea that he has had any thought of entering the race for the senatorship. He frequently has been urged by his friends to do so, but has never given his consent." Judge Hall is a close friend and fellow-Georgian of the Secretary, who, at the beginning of his administration, intment to take charge o the legal affairs of the Interior Department. The contract between the Georgia Southern & Florida and its present general counsel expires May 15, and sixty days' notice of termination of the contract is required. Judge A. S. Little, of Columbus, Ga., in all probability will be Mr. Hall's successor in the

nterior Department. Domestie Exports. WASHINGTON, March 12.- The statement of domestic exports issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the amount of breadstuffs exported during last February was \$13,017,408, an increase over February, months ended Feb. 29 the exports of breadstuffs amounted to \$32,588,912, as compared with \$71,279,283 for the same period last year. The cotton exports during last month amounted to \$22,387,995, against \$13,-258,817 during February, 1825. For the six months ended with February, however, there was a decrease of about \$10,500,000 from the figures of the same period in 1835. The ex-ports of mineral oils for February amounted to \$3,975,059, an increase of about \$800,000. ht months the exports